Gazette of the United States, and Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

By JOHN FENNO, No. 119 Chesnut Street.

NUMBER 1728.] PHILADELPHIA: SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 24, 1798. [VOLUME XIII.

Freight Wanted.

FOR BREMEN,

The Hamburgh Brig

HENRIETTA,

Peter P. Schmidt, *Master*,

NOW lying at Jeffe and R. Waln's wharf—A ſtout, ſtrong veſſel, of about 270 tons burthen, in good order; has two thirds of her cargo ready to go on board, and begins to load to-morrow.

For *Freight* only, apply to

PRATT & KINTZING,

No. 95, North Water-ſtreet.

Who have JUST RECEIVED, and FOR SALE,

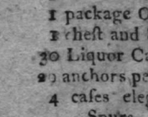
12 bales Tickleburgs and Oznabrigs
2 do. Patterbornes
1 do. bleached Heſſians
1 package Oil Cloth
1 cheſt and 8 barrels Snuff Boxes
30 Liquor Caſes
20 anchors pearl Baryle, and
4 caſes elegant Carriage Harneſs, Whips, Spurs, &c.

—THEY HAVE FOR SALE—

Claret in caſes, Port wine in pipes, Ruſſia Soap in ſmall boxes, Rice, Brimſtone, Tumblers, Window Glaſs, Slates, a cargo of excellent Mahogany, Heſſians, Brown Rolls, Poliſh Linens, empty Coffee Bags, &c &c. all entitled to the drawback.

march 20. tuths2w

For NEW-YORK,



The Ship

SARAH,

Captain COOPER.

FREIGHT will be taken on very low terms, if offered immediately.

JOHN VAUGHAN.

march 17. $

For NEW-YORK,

The fine new, faſt ſailing Sloop

CONCORD,

Stephen Cahoone, *maſter*;

WILL take freight on very moderate terms; for which, or paſſage (having elegant accommodations) apply to the maſter on board, at Clifford's wharf.

march 16. *6t

For Sale,

THE SLOOP

HARRIOT,

NOW lying at Ruſſel's Warf—Burthen 77 tons—three years old, built of the beſt materials and is well found—would anſwer well for a coaſter, as ſhe has excellent accommodations.

For terms apply to

Gurney & Smith.

march 13 $

For Boſton,

The Ship

COMMERCE,

Richard Waiſtcoat, *Maſter*.

To ſail in a few days.

ANY freight that may offer, will be taken on very moderate terms, for which, or paſſage, apply to the Captain, or to

Iſaac Harvey, jun.

5, South Water-ſtreet.

march 12. $1w

FOR SALE,

THE BRIG

West Indian,

Philadelphia built, live oak and cedar, is coppered, ſheathed and bolted, 3 years old, ſails remarkably well, carries 15 a 1600 barrels—now lying at South-ſtreet wharf, ready to load

PETER BLIGHT.

march 6. $1w

For Hamburgh,

THE SHIP

DOMINICK TERRY,

JACOB DEHART, *Maſter*,

Having great part of her cargo engaged.—For freight apply to

Jeſſe & Robert Waln.

February 26 $

NICKLIN & GRIFFITH,

At their Store on Walnut Street Wharf—

HAVE FOR SALE,

58 hhds. of Jamaica Rum
Madeira Wine in pipes and hhds.
Teneriffe do. in pipes
Old Port do. in hhds.
Imperial Tea in quarters and eighths of cheſts
Sail Canvaſs, No. 1, to 8
Dimities, Ginghams, and Muſlinets, in packages ſuitable for the Weſt-India market
Nails aſſorted
Black quart bottles
Queens ware in hhds. and crates
Yellow ochre dry in caſks;

And at New-York, on board the ſhip Diana, from Liverpool, expected round as ſoon as the navigation is open,

Fine Liverpool Salt
Coals
Spaniſh Brown, Venetian Red, Purple Brown, Patent White, White Lead, Red Lead } PAINTS
Colcothar vitriol
160 bundles Sheathing paper
Seaming Twine

Ship DIANA,
For Sale or Charter.

ALSO,

Brig AMAZON.

N. B. The late firm of Philip Nicklin & Co. is now changed to

NICKLIN & GRIFFITH.

January 1. eodtf

For Sale or Charter,

The Snow

GOOD HOPE

Will carry about 1200 barrels, and is ready to take in a cargo. For terms apply to

Pragers & Co.

No. 151, South Second-ſtreet.

Who have for ſale—prime St. Croix Sugar and Rum, Madera, Liſbon, and Teneriffe wine.

November 7. dtf

On Tueſday, the 10th day of

April next, at 7 o'clock in the evening, at the City Tavern, Second Street, in the City of Philadelphia,

WILL be expoſed to public ſale, ſeventy tracts or parcels of land ſituated in Point township in the county of Northumberland, and containing in the whole ſix thouſand ſeven hundred and ſixty-four acres and three quarters, with the uſual allowance for roads.

Terms of ſale, 1-3 of the purchaſe money on the execution of the deed, 1-3 in three months, and 1-3 in ſix months, in good notes or other approved ſecurity.

CONNELLY & Co. *Auct.*

March 9 tawt13 d12ca

IMPORTED,

In the Brig BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, from Bourdeaux,

AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

Claret in caſks
White wine in half caſks
Sweet oil of a ſuperior quality in boxes and baſkets
Lunelle, Sauterne, Macarty, and Medoc } Wines in Caſes.

Thomas Murgatroyd,

No. 11, Walnut Street.

WHO HAS ON HAND,

Bourdeaux Brandy in pipes
Iriſh market, Medoc, and Sauterne } Wines in caſes. } Intitled to drawback
Sherry wine in pipes and quarter caſks
Rota
Pimento in bags
Two trunks of Umbrellas, and
About 4000 buſhels Liverpool Salt.

march 19 mw&ſtf

Forgeries Committed.

WHEREAS ſeveral forgeries have been committed in this city by one or two perſons known by the names of Dr. Grant, alias Smith, alias Gilbert, Grant generally wore a green coat, tall in perſon, and genteel, had loſt one or two teeth in front; lodged, about July, 1796, at Mr. Grimes's tavern, at the George, in North Second-ſtreet; his friends live in New-England; ſuppoſed to have committed ſeveral forgeries in New-York, and is ſaid to be confined at the wheel-barrow at Baltimore for ſtealing watches. The other is a ſhort, thick man, by the name of Gilbert,—known by Mr. Grimes and Mr. Bignall, and ſeveral other perſons in this city. Information given by any perſon of the above men, to WM. PRESTMAN, No. 15, South Fifth-ſtreet, will be eſteemed a favor. —— Gilbert is between 20 and 30 years old; yellow, ſickly look.

march 17. *3aw3w

Red Clover Seed of the beſt quality.

MADEIRA WINE,

Old, and fit for immediate uſe, in pipes, half pipes and Quarter caſks.

Teneriffe Wine,

And, Window Glaſs—all of which will be ſold on very reaſonable terms, by

John Craig,

No. 12, Dock Street.

march 1 w&stf

THE term of Co-partnerſhip between the ſubſcribers, trading under the firm of John Miller, jun. and Co. expires this day, and by mutual conſent will not be renewed. The debts and concerns of the ſame will be ſettled by John Miller, Jun. to whom all thoſe indebted to the partnerſhip, are earneſtly requeſted to make payment to, without delay.

JOHN MILLER, Jun.
ALEXANDER J. MILLER.

February 19 $tf

LANDING,

From on board the Ship SALLY, from Calcutta,

AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

1600 bags prime Sugar,
800 do. Ginger
20 bales low priced piece Goods.

John Miller, Jun.

march 3 $

FOR SALE, BY

JOHN MILLER, JUN.

No. 8, Cheſnut-ſtreet,

A quantity BENGAL GOODS,

—AMONGST WHICH ARE—

Gurrahs	Mameodies
Baftas	Sannas
Guzzenas	Tanda Coſſaes
Guzzies	Emertics
Blue Cloths	Calicoes
Palampoors	Romall Handkerchiefs

Amongſt them are a great proportion of the manufactures of Patna.

British Dry Goods,

ALSO,

Forty puncheons of high proof Rum.

February 19 $

Alex. J. Miller & James Davis,

Having entered into partnerſhip under the firm of

Alexander J. Miller & Co.

INFORM their friends in town and country, that they have opened a Wholeſale Dry Good Store, at No. 64, South Front Street, Philadelphia; where they now have, and intend keeping a general aſſortment of *India, German, Iriſh, French* and *Britiſh* Manufactures for ſale, on advantageous terms for caſh or a ſhort credit.

February 19 $tf

The Commiſſioners

FOR carrying into effect the TWENTY-FIRST Article of the Treaty of Friendſhip, Limits, and Navigation, between His Catholic Majeſty and the United States of America, hereby give information to all Perſons therein concerned—That in order to terminate all differences, on account of the loſſes ſuſtained by the citizens of the United States, in conſequence of their Veſſels and Cargoes having been taken by the Subjects of His Catholic Majeſty, during the late war between Spain and France, that they are ready to receive (at their Office, between the hours of ten and one o'clock, daily) all complaints and applications, authorized by the ſaid Article, during EIGHTEEN MONTHS, from the day of the date hereof, and that they have power to examine all ſuch perſons as come before them, on oath or affirmation, touching the complaints in queſtion, and alſo to receive in evidence, all written teſtimony, authenticated in ſuch manner as they ſhall think proper to require or admit.

By Order of the Commiſſioners,

PETER LOHRA, *Secretary*.

Commiſſioners Office, No. 109, Mulberry-ſtreet, May 17th, 1797.

Feb. 28, '98—3m

*** *Thoſe Printers in the ſeveral States who publiſhed the above advertiſement laſt Spring, are requeſted to re-publiſh it one month, and ſend their accounts to P. L.*

LANDING

From on board the Schooner RANGER, from JACQUEMEL,

230 Bags, containing 30,000 wt. Coffee,

For Sale by

SAMUEL HAYS,

No. 127 Cheſnut-ſtreet.

Who has remaining on hand 6,000 pieces India NANKEENS, of a ſuperior quality.

March 15. d6t

JUST RECEIVED,

FROM PORT-AU-PRINCE,

And FOR SALE, by the SUBSCRIBERS,

110 hhds. Coffee

46 tierces do.
100 barrels do.
100 bags do
110 hogſheads of Muſcovado Sugar
80 barrels of do.
40 hogſheads of Molaſſes
4 bales of Cotton
2 hogſheads of Cocoa

WILLINGS & FRANCIS,

Penn-ſtreet.

march 12. $

Landing from on board the ſhip

Tenneſſee, capt. Smith, from Hamburg,

And FOR SALE by the SUBSCRIBERS,

325 pieces Quadruples Sileſias

400 do. Platillas
100 do. Creas
52 do. do. à la Morlaix
100 do. Dowlas
20 do. red ſtriped Arabias
20 do. blue Guingas
100 dozen bordered Handkerchiefs

Eric & Lewis Bollmann,

523, South Third-ſtreet.

ALSO, ON HAND,

Printed Muſlins and Calicoes

March 12. $8t

Freſh Teas.

Juſt Imported, in the ſhip Delaware,

Captain Cooper, from Canton,

And For Sale, by

SAMUEL HOWELL,

At his Compting Houſe, No. 54, Cheſnut-ſtreet,

AND BY

SAM. E. HOWELL,

At his Compting Houſe, Crooked billet wharf,

Bohea, Souchong, Hyſon, Young Hyſon, Hyſon Skin, and Imperial TEAS.

ALSO,

China Ware, aſſorted; black and coloured Luteſtrings and Sattins, Nankeens, Caſſia, large garden and common Fans, ſattin and luteſtring Umbrellas, whale-bone ſticks.

They have alſo For Sale,

Ell wide Perſians, Bandanna Handkerchiefs, French Cambricks and Umbrellas, Sugar in boxes.

march 8. $

To-morrow will be Landed,

From on board the brig Benjamin Franklin, capt. Jones, from Bordeaux,

Claret of ſuperior quality, viz.

MEDOC } Of the vintages of 1790 and 1791,
LATOUR } in caſes.

ALSO,

WHITE WINE, of the vintage of 1790

FOR SALE BY

PHILIPS, CRAMOND & Co.

march 7. $

FOR SALE,

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS, No. 21, Penn-ſtreet,

The Cargo of the Ship Ganges,

John Green, commander, from Bengal,

Conſiſting of

Baftas, of various qualities and prices,

Coſſaes	Punjum Cloths
Sanahs	Guzzey do.
Humhums	Charconna Dorea
Blue Cloth	Tanjibs
Chintz and Calicoes	Mulmuls
Mamoodys	Checks
Maharagonges	Patna Hkfs.
Ginghams	Mulmu do.
Guzzenas	Bandannoes
Gurrahs	Siſſerſoy
Piniaſcoes	Choppa Romals
Salgatchys	Sooty do.
Gillie Romals	Perſians of various col.
Mock Pulicats	

200 tons SUGAR
90,000 lb. PEPPER.

Willings & Francis.

The Piece Goods

Of the Ganges are now open to ſale at that commodious ſtore the north weſt corner of Market and Fourth-ſtreets.

Alſo—A few Bales of Madraſs Hkfs. of elegant patterns and beſt colours.

February 8. dtf

ROSS & SIMSON,

HAVE FOR SALE,

A few bales Baftas, Coſſas, and a quantity of Bengal COTTON

Bengal SUGAR, in bags and boxes

Jamaica, St. Vincents, and Bengal } RUM.

300 caſks RICE, and

A parcel of ſhip building RED CEDAR.

Oct. 27. $

Landing

From on board the Snow Maria, from Copenhagen,

A few Tons Ruſſia Clean Hemp
300 pieces Ravens Duck
250 pieces Ruſſia Sheeting
200 bolts Ruſſia Duck, and
A quantity of Swedes Iron

For Sale by

JOSEPH ANTHONY & Co.

Who have on Hand,

1ſt and 2d proof Bourdeaux Brandy
4th proof Spaniſh ditto
New-England Rum
London Particular and London Market } Madeira Wine in Pipes and quarter Caſks.
Old Claret in Caſes
24 hhds. Coffee juſt arrived
Beſt Boſton Beef in barrels
Mackrell in do.
Halifax Salmon in do.
A ſmall invoice of Rhode-Iſland Cheeſe
Spermaciti Oil
Tanners ditto
No. 1, 2, 3, Boſton Sail Duck
Ruſſia Cordage, and
An Invoice of Dutch Hollow Glaſs Ware.

March 1. daw

Schuylkill permanent Bridge.

Extract from "An Act to authorize the Governor of this Commonwealth to incorporate a company for erecting a permanent Bridge over the river Schuylkill, at or near the city of Philadelphia."

SEC. 1. BE *it therefore enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania in General Aſſembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the ſame*, That Richard Peters, John Perot, Godfrey Haga, Matthew M'Connell, and William Sheaff, or any three of them, be, and are hereby appointed Commiſſioners to do and perform the ſeveral duties herein after mentioned, that is to ſay:

They ſhall and may, on or before the firſt day of June next, procure one or more books, as they ſhall think neceſſary, and therein enter as follows, viz.

"We, whoſe names are hereunto ſubſcribed, do promiſe to pay to the Preſident, Directors and Company, for erecting a bridge over the river Schuylkill, at or near the city of Philadelphia, the ſum of one dollar at the time of ſubſcribing, and one dollar in three months thereafter; for every ſhare of ſtock in the ſaid company, ſet oppoſite to our reſpective names, and the reſidue thereof at the rate of ten dollars for each ſhare, in ſuch manner and proportions, and at ſuch times as ſhall be determined by the Preſident and Directors choſen in purſuance of an act of General Aſſembly, entitled, "An Act to authorize the Governor of this Commonwealth to incorporate a company for erecting a permanent bridge over the river Schuylkill, at or near the city of Philadelphia"—and ſhall thereupon proceed to receive ſubſcriptions for the ſtock of the ſaid company, which is hereby declared and intended to be the ſum of one hundred and fifty thouſand dollars, divided into fifteen thouſand ſhares, at ten dollars each, at ſuch times and places as they ſhall think proper, of which public notice ſhall be given, in three or more newſpapers (one of which ſhall be in the Germau language) printed in the city of Philadelphia, for at leaſt twenty days before the firſt day of meeting. And if before the ſaid ſtock be completed, they ſhall adjourn for more than three days, notice of the time and place when and where the Commiſſioners will next receive ſubſcriptions, ſhall be given in at leaſt one newſpaper, printed in the ſaid city; and it ſhall be lawful for any perſon, body politic, or corporate, to ſubſcribe for as many ſhares, not exceeding one hundred in one day, as he, ſhe or they ſhall chooſe; provided always, that every perſon offering to ſubſcribe as aforeſaid, in his own name, or any other name, ſhall previouſly pay to the attending commiſſioner one dollar, for every ſhare to be ſubſcribed, out of which ſhall be defrayed the expences attending taking ſuch ſubſcriptions and other incidental charges, and the remainder ſhall be paid over to the treaſurer of the corporation, as ſoon as the ſame ſhall be organized and the officers choſen, as is herein after mentioned; but the ſaid commiſſioners ſhall reſerve three thouſand ſhares, which ſhall be appropriated by the Preſident and Directors, and uſed, if the ſame be found requiſite, for the purpoſes herein after mentioned, of veſting therein the monies to be applied for a ſinking fund, to free the bridge, and to enable the Preſident, Directors and company, to purchaſe therewith, if the ſame can be done, a ſcite or place for erecting a bridge.

Such of the ſaid reſerved ſhares as are not uſed for theſe purpoſes, to be open for further ſubſcription, or ſale, as the Preſident and Directors ſhall, according to circumſtances, deem proper.

SECT. 2. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid*, That when one hundred perſons, or more, ſhall have ſubſcribed five thouſand ſhares in the ſaid ſtock, the ſaid Commiſſioners, reſpectively, ſhall certify under their hands and ſeals, the names of the ſubſcribers, and the number of ſhares ſubſcribed by, or apportioned to each ſubſcriber, to the Governor of this Commonwealth, and thereupon it ſhall and may be lawful for the Governor, by letters patent, under his hand and ſeal of the ſtate, to create and erect the ſubſcribers; and if the ſaid ſubſcription be not full at the time, thoſe alſo, who ſhall afterwards ſubſcribe to the number aforeſaid into one body politic and corporate, in deed and in law, by the name, ſtile and title of "The Preſident, Directors and Company, for erecting a permanent bridge over the river Schuylkill, at or near the city of Philadelphia;" and by the ſaid name the ſaid ſubſcribers ſhall have perpetual ſucceſſion; and all privileges and franchiſes incident to a corporation, and ſhall be capable of taking and holding their ſaid capital ſtock, and the increaſe and profits thereof; and of enlarging the ſame from time to time, by new ſubſcriptions, in ſuch manner and form as they ſhall think proper, if ſuch enlargement ſhall be found neceſſary to fulfil the intent of this act; and of taking, purchaſing and holding to them and their ſucceſſors in fee ſimple, or for any leſs eſtate, all ſuch lands, tenements, hereditaments and eſtate, real and perſonal, as ſhall be neceſſary and convenient to them, in the proſecution of their works, and the ſame to ſell and diſpoſe of at their pleaſure; and of ſuing and being ſued, and of doing all and every other matter and thing, which a corporation or body politic may lawfully do.

The ſubſcribers Commiſſioners appointed in the act before-mentioned, for the purpoſes therein expreſſed, hereby give notice agreeably thereto, that books are provided, as the law directs, and that we will proceed to receive ſubſcriptions for the Company Stock, on the 9th day of April next, at the City Hall, in the city of Philadelphia. The ſubſcriptions will be received from ten o'clock in the morning of the ſaid day, till two o'clock, P. M. and the books will continue open during thoſe hours of ſucceeding days, at the ſame place, until one hundred perſons, or more, ſhall have ſubſcribed five thouſand ſhares in the ſaid ſtock, as in and by the ſaid act is directed and required.

RICHARD PETERS,
JOHN PEROT,
GODFRY HAGA,
MATTHEW M'CONNEL,
WILLIAM SHEAFF.

Philadelphia, 19th March, 1798. 3awtf

Priſon Manufactory.

FOR SALE,

At the Priſon of the City and County of Philadelphia,

Cut Nails of all ſizes, from 3dy to 20dy
Flooring Brads. Spriggs, ſaddle and card Tacks
Oakum and chipped Logwood
Shoemakers and Sadlers Thread

Alſo—Sawed Marble, ſuitable for currier's tables, tomb and head ſtones, hearths, chimney pieces, platforms, ſlabs, facia, window heads, ſills, &c.

All which may be had on reaſonable terms.

Shoes made and Weaving done at ſaid Priſon at a moderate price.

Orders from a diſtance, directed to Daniel Thomas, agent for the priſon, will be attended to.

December 26. mth6m

Hooping Cough, Catarrhs, Aſthmas, &c.

Walſh's Antipertuſſis,

IS a ſafe and certain cure for that deſtructive diſorder the Hooping Cough. The celebrity which this medicine has acquired in England, renders the publication of caſes of cure unneceſſary there—but as the Antipertuſſis has been but recently introduced into this country, it may not be unuſe to publiſh the following caſes, ſelected from a much greater number, as proofs of its efficacy.

"Summer-Hill, Stourbridge, Nov. 18, '92.

"Sir,

"Pleaſe to ſend by the coach, a large bottle of your Antipertuſſis. I have given it to the poor of this neighborhood, by which many have been cured of that dreadful diſorder the Chincough, and in no inſtance has it failed in giving immediate relief.

"I am, Sir, your very obedient Servant,
GEORGE BRISCOE."

"Bath, June 2, 1795.

"Sir,

"The cauſe of my troubling you with this is, that I thought it a duty which I owed to yourſelf and to ſociety, that I ſhould mention the ſalutary effects that your excellent medicine, called Antipertuſſis, had upon my child; who was, about two months ago, afflicted with the Hooping Cough, in a moſt dreadful degree. My child was attended by ſome of the moſt eminent of the faculty here, who, for three days, thought him dying; and was given over. At this time a friend of mine mentioned the wonderful cures that had been effected by your medicine; and though we had no expectation that my child could poſſibly recover, yet I reſolved to try it. I did; and at this time, I have the happineſs to ſay, that he is quite well, not the leaſt ſymptom of his complaint remaining.

"Your's, &c.
"JONIAH ELLIS TOMKINS."
(London, to wit.)

James Eardley, of No. 4, Poland-ſtreet, in the parish of St. James, came before me this day, and voluntarily maketh oath, and ſaith, that his child, a boy about two years old, was effectually cured of the Hooping Cough (which he was afflicted with in a moſt violent degree for ſome months, and for which he could get no relief) by Mr. Walſh's Antipertuſſis. And this deponent further ſaith, that at the time the child firſt took this medicine, it was not expected he could live; and that the firſt doſe, almoſt immediately, removed ſome of the moſt violent ſymptoms; his appetite, ſtrength, and ſpirits mended every day; and this deponent further ſaith, that three or four bottles made a perfect cure; and that the child is now in as good a ſtate of health as it was before.

JAMES EARDLEY.

Sworn before me, this 21ſt day of March, 1795.

THOMAS SKINNER, Mayor.

☞ It is Sold, by appointment of Mr. WALSH, by SHAW & Co. No. 129, Cheſnut ſtreet, Philadelphia, in bottles at 1½ dollars each—Where *only* may be had *Walſh's Lozenges of Coltsfoot*, for recent coughs—*Whitehead's Eſſence of Muſtard*, for rheumatiſms, gout, lumbago, palſy, numbneſs, ſprains, and bruiſes, in boxes and bottles at 1 dollar each—*Sovereign Ointment*, an infallible cure for the *Itch* at *once* uſing—*Dr. Smith's* celebrated *Specific* for the *Venereal Diſeaſe*, at 1 and 2 dollars the bottle—alſo, his *Reſtorative* for *debilitated conſtitutions* at 3 1-2 dollars—*Norton's Antiſcorbutic Drops*—*Balſam of Honey*, for coughs, colds, &c—*Church's Cough Drops*—and *Gowland's Lotion*, for the face and ſkin, &c. &c.

march 8. ths2t s2t

Ran away from the ſubſcriber,

on the 14th inſt. two indented Iriſh Servant Men: Thomas M'Guire, about 25 years of age, and 5 feet 8 inches high, robuſt, ſtout, and well made, ſhort black hair, remarkable for a ſcar on one of his temples; he is a forward, deceitful, vicious, and unprincipled fellow, and decoyed from my ſervice Jeffry Corbet, about the ſame age and height, but of a milder diſpoſition, and more ſlender make, ſhort brown hair; their working apparel was blue cloth over jackets, lined with coarſe brown linen, check and brown linen ſhirts, grey yarn ſtockings, mixed twilled grey cloth trowſers, and ruſſett leather ſhoes; they have other cloathing which altogether gives them the appearance of ſeafaring men, but have been brought up to the farming buſineſs; no doubt will have forged paſſes and change their names and apparel as convenient, and have taken the poſt road to Philapelphia, I purchaſed them the laſt fall of capt. Rollins, in Baltimore. I will give Fifty Dollars for ſecuring them ſo that I get them, and will pay all reaſonable charges if brought home, or if ſeparated, Thirty Dollars for Thomas, and Twenty for Jeffry.

ARTHUR BRYAN,

Head of Wye, Talbot County—March 7.

march 14. 3aw3w

Law Book Store,

No. 319, High-ſtreet.

GEORGE DAVIS,

IMPRESSED with the favors ſhewn him in his efforts to eſtabliſh a Store for the ſale of Law Books only, begs leave to inform the Gentlemen of the Bar generally throughout the United States, that in addition to his collection now on hand, which he ſuppoſes to be more extenſive, than in the poſſeſſion of any one perſon for ſale in America, he expects daily very large ſupplies from London & Dublin, particularly from the latter place, having chiefly confined his importations to thoſe editions, as being in his opinion equally correct with the London copies, and well known to be infinitely lower charged.

G. D. limiting himſelf, ſolely to the ſale of Law Books, it will appear obvious to profeſſional gentlemen the great advantages they have in purchaſing from him, both as to ſelection and price, of which the encouragement he has received for ſeveral years paſt, is the beſt teſtimony he can offer.

march 20. 3aw3w

FOR SALE, AT

WM. YOUNG'S *Book Store*,

No. 52, Second ſtreet, the corner of Cheſnut ſtreet.

REPORT of the Committee of the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States, appointed to prepare and report Articles of Impeachment againſt WILLIAM BLOUNT, a Senator of the United States, impeached of high crimes and miſdemeanors, made in purſuance of a reſolution of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, authorizing the ſaid Committee to ſit during the receſs of Congreſs, and inſtructing them "to enquire, and, by all lawful "means, to diſcover the whole nature and extent "of the offence whereof the ſaid William Blount "ſtands impeached, and who are the parties and "aſſociates therein."

Printed by order of the Houſe of Repreſentatives

December 20 $

For Sale by the Subſcriber,

Forty-nine bales of Muſlins, being the remains of the ſhip India's laſt cargo from Calcutta, and will be ſold low,

7 Boxes of Umbrellas
25 Pipes of fineſt particular Madeira wine, of the vintage of 1795.

Mordecai Lewis.

February 19 d2w

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

FRIDAY—DECEMBER 22.

ASSESSED TAXES.

Previous to the houſe going into a committee,

Sir E. Knatchbull moved, that there be laid before the houſe an account of the number of houſes under 8l. aſſeſſed taxes and upwards; ſpecifying the number of each claſs, from 8l. to 50l. and ſo on to 220l.

The houſe in a committee,

Mr. Pitt moved a clauſe, which was adopted, fixing thoſe who kept horſes, carriages, and male ſervants, at the higher rate (as already printed.)

Sir C. Bunbury moved that taxed carts be exempted from any additional tax.

Mr. Pitt ſaid, as the law now ſtood, there was a great deal of evaſion in the payment of this tax; he could not conſent to the inſertion of ſuch an exempting clauſe; but the amount of the tax might be a ſubject of future conſideration.

Mr. Wilberforce wiſhed to raiſe the tax on ſuch as kept men ſervants, &c. one rate higher than was propoſed.

Mr. Addington (the ſpeaker) explained, that no augmentation of a tax could be propoſed in a committee, although a reduction might.

Mr. Pitt brought up a clauſe to leſſen the proportion of rates upon ſhops and lodging-houſes.

Upon the clauſe for impoſing a double rate upon horſes uſed in huſbandry, Mr. Pitt ſtated, that it was propoſed to exempt thoſe whoſe farm rents were under 70l. per annum.

Mr. H. Browne propoſed, that from 70l. and under 100l. only a ſingle rate ſhould be impoſed.

After ſome converſation upon this propoſition, the committee divided,

For the original clauſe,	94
For the amendment,	6

Mr. Pitt brought up the clauſe requiring the ſtatement of property to be upon oath; he ſaid, that he conceived the oath to be neceſſary to give complete effect to the ſtatement; but as many gentlemen had ſignified their intention of oppoſing this part, he begged to ſubmit to the committee whether it would not be better to reſerve the conſideration of that point until the report, and in the mean time firſt to go through with the ſchedule of the mode of ſtating income which would have a conſiderable influence upon the operation of the other clauſe, and would narrow it ſo much as to require the intervention of an oath but in few caſes. Upon the report they would have full opportunity of objecting to the clauſe, if they retained their opinion of the impropriety of an oath.

Mr. Pitt brought up another clauſe, that perſons having more than four lawful children under ſixteen years of age ſhould be entitled to abatement—from four to eight, 10 per cent abatement—from eight to ten 15 per cent—above ten, 20 per cent.

Mr. Wilberforce thought that the abatement ſhould be farther extended, as the expences of children were greater from the age of ſixteen to twenty-one than at any other period of their lives.

Mr. Pitt obſerved, that in all former acts, where the diſtinction of ages had been introduced, the age of ſixteen was the uſual line of demarcation—It was ſo in the poll-tax.

After ſome further conſideration, the clauſe was brought up.

Another clauſe was propoſed for exempting boarding-ſchools and public houſes, making them ſubject to the ſame rates of aſſeſſments as ſhops and lodging houſes.

Mr. Baker thought they would be able, by raiſing their prices, to throw the burthen upon thoſe perſons who ſent their ſcholars; and, therefore, ought to pay their full proportion.

Mr. Pitt and ſerjeant Adair were of a contrary opinion; and after ſome further converſation, it was agreed to where the boarders were not leſs than 10l.

Mr. Pitt next preſented the clauſe containing the ſchedule, ſpecifying the rules. It was a ſubject, he ſaid, which required great deliberation. He thought the beſt way would be now to bring it up, have it printed, and go into the diſcuſſion upon the report.

An exemption was moved in favor of medical gentlemen, allowing them to keep a coach and horſes in town, and two horſes in the country. This clauſe produced a converſation of ſome length.

Sir E. Knatchbull thought there was no difference between town and country practitioners, and that the exemption ought to extend to them both.

The Attorney General was not favorable to the principle of general exemptions, but thought that the carriage of the phyſician required indulgence. It was an introduction to practice: at the ſame time, there were ſo few carriages kept by country phyſicians, that the diminution of the produce of the tax would be very inconſiderable if the indulgence was extended to all of them.

Mr. Pitt thought the abatement of the duty in town would be very proper, as, perhaps, there was no perſon would ſuffer more by a diſcovery of income than the candidate for medical practice. But he conceived that a carriage kept in the country was a proof of opulence. The ſame reaſon did not apply to the profeſſion of the law, for it was of little conſequence whether the Barriſter walked down to Weſtminſter-Hall, or carried his blue bag in a hackney-coach.

The committtee divided on an amendment propoſed by Sir Ed. Knatchbull, for extending the abatement to all phyſicians, both in country and town—which was negatived by 59 againſt 42.

The committe then divided on the original clauſe—for it, 59, againſt it, 39.

Mr. D. P. Coke propoſed a clauſe, to prohibit any fees from being taken by the tellers of the exchequer on the money raiſed by this act. In making this motion, he declared that he was not actuated by any hoſtile motives againſt the two noble perſons who held this office; he was attached to the preſent miniſtry, and the more ſo, becauſe thoſe who ſtood forward to ſucceed them had declared for a radical reform, which, in his opinion, was other terms for radical ruin: reform in parliament, he believed, muſt be the forerunner of a revolution. But at a time when the country were called upon for ſuch great exertions, and were to contribute ſo largely, he tho't the noble perſons who held the office could have no objection to ſubſcribe their profits; he was in hopes that a noble lord, ſon of one of them, who was in his place, would riſe and ſecond his motion. In the preſent emergency, he believed the noble marquis (Buckingham) would have no objection to ſacrifice that additional income for the ſervice of his country.

Mr. Pitt ſaid, he did not ſuppoſe that the hon. gentleman could act hoſtilely againſt noblemen who had given him no provocation. He gave the hon. gentleman credit for that ſentiment, and hoped that he alſo ſhould be believed that his oppoſition to the clauſe was not founded in motives of private partiality. It became the houſe ſeriouſly to conſider whether they would attack a freehold right veſted in the noblemen, and given, as the reward of ſervices, to their fathers, and which had deſcended to them as abſolute property. And this too was moved juſt after a clauſe empowering any one to ſubſcribe voluntarily; the reaſon aſſigned that the hon. gentleman believed they could have no objection, if they had not, ſurely it would be fully as agreeable to them to leave them to exert that intention of their own free will. He muſt complain alſo of the manner in which the ſon of one of the noble lords was called upon to ſecond the motion. It was dealing unfairly by him, and placing him in a very unpleaſant ſituation. It was calling him to ſpeak for his father without conſulting him, inducing him either to oppoſe the motion, or ſupport it for another, without authority.

Sir Wm. Pulteney ſupported the motion; he thought it perfectly fair, that in times of ſuch public diſtreſs, perſons holding ſuch lucrative offices ſhould not benefit by the increaſed burthens laid upon the people.

Mr. Pitt replied, that the hon. Baronet was miſtaken in the idea that the tellers of the Exchecquer would derive any benefit from the impoſition of this tax. They would not receive any fees in conſequence of it; and, therefore, upon no principle of juſtice could this motion he ſupported.

The Solicitor General ſaid, the object of the learned Gentleman's motion was unatainable, becauſe it was not poſſible in the iſſuing of the public money from the Exchecquer to aſcertain whether it was money ariſing from this tax, or whether it was the other revenue of the country.

Sir William Pulteney ſaid, as this was a completely new meaſure, he ſaw no reaſon why the money raiſed by this tax ſhould not be paid into the Bank, inſtead of the Exchequer.

Mr. Coke ſaid, he would perſiſt in bringing up this clauſe, and would take the ſenſe of the committee upon it. He was convinced, that if this bill ſhould ever paſs the Legiſlature, it could not be carried into execution.

Mr. Pitt, in reply to what had fallen from Sir W. Pulteney, ſaid, that if the money was paid into the Bank, it would ſet aſide all the checks and guards which the Conſtitution had ſet over the expenditure of the public money.

Mr. Dundas ſaid, the language which had fallen from the hon. gentleman who had propoſed this clauſe, was highly unparliamentary. He wiſhed him to explain what he meant by ſaying, "the bill could not be carried into execution if it was paſſed by the Legiſlature." Did he mean, that there was any force from one corner of the kingdom to the other that would reſiſt the Legiſlature? If he did not mean that, he ought not to uſe general expreſſions, which were capable of ſuch dangerous conſtructions.

Mr. Addington ſpoke againſt the clauſe.

Mr. Coke ſaid, he did not mean that any body would reſiſt the law, but he meant that he believed there were numbers who would not be able to comply with it.

The committee then divided:

For bringing up the clauſe,	6.
Againſt it,	75
Majority,	69

There being no more clauſes to be brought up,

Mr. Pitt ſtated, that it was his intention that the report ſhould be brought up, *pro forma*, to-morrow, and to propoſe that the report ſhould be taken into conſideration on Thurſday next.

The Houſe was then reſumed, and the report was ordered to be received to-morrow.

The other orders of the day were diſpoſed of, and at 12 o'clock the Houſe adjourned.

LONDON, Jan. 12.

It is reported at Plymouth, that the preparations going on in the Dock-yard there have for their object the expediting of the expedition now the ſubject of converſation, and which is to be commanded by Sir Horatio Nelſon. From the various rumours afloat on the occaſion, there is great reaſon to think that the armament is for the deſtruction of ſome one or other of the flotillas of gun-boats, &c. collecting in the French ports

A letter from Gibraltar, dated Nov. 30, ſays, "The Spaniſh gun-boats lately approached ſo near as to fire ſeveral ſhots into the town, one of which ſtruck two Emigrant Noblemen (father and ſon) walking arm and arm together; one of them was killed, and the other ſeverely wounded."

Britiſh Peerages.—There are eleven Marquiſſes, ten of whom have been advanced to that dignity during the Miniſtry of Mr. Pitt.—Of eighty-nine Earls, twenty have been made ſince Mr. Pitt came into office. There are ſixteen Viſcounts, four of whom have been made by Mr. Pitt.—Of one hundred and twenty Barons ſixty ſeven are the recommendation of Mr. Pitt; and almoſt all the Biſhops owe their mitres to him.

Morton's new Comedy attracted, for the third time, a brilliant bumper on Saturday evening at Covent-Garden. The houſe literally overflowed in many parts at an early hour.

Knight, in the new Comedy, is the beſt figure of modern *Toniſm* ever exhibited: he appears "a neat bit o'blood." To modern Daſhers, it may be ſaid—

"*He's Knight o'th' ſhire, and repreſents you* all.".

The ſplendid Drama of the French Theatre, "Barbe Bleue," is to be given at New-Drury with decorations moſt ſuperb. The powers of the Enchanter *Blue Beard* are exemplified by the fineſt powers of mechaniſm. Mr. Colman ſeems to have taken the hint from Shakeſpeare,

"His verſe diſtill'd by magic ſlights,
"Shall raiſe ſuch artificial ſprights."MACBETH.

The Glee Club held their monthly meeting on Saturday evening, at the Crown and Anchor in the ſtrand, which was numerouſly attended by Amateurs, as well as Muſical Profeſſors. After dinner "*Non nobis*" was ſung by near four ſcore of the beſt voices the capital affords, in a manner which no recital can deſcribe. Afterwards three *new* Glees, by Mr. Cook, Mr. Linley, and Mr. Webb, jun. were performed for the firſt time, and received with great applauſe. Dignum gave his celebrated naval ſong of *Campertown* with rapturous effect: that was ſucceeded by various Glees of eſtabliſhed celebrity, &c. In a word, the entertainments of the day went off conformably to the true ſpirit of this reſpectable inſtitution, proſe throughout.

"The feaſt of reaſon, and the flow of ſoul"

Account of the quantity of Wine exported from Oporto from the firſt of January 1797, to the 30th November 1797, and which was the whole quantity exported from Oporto within that year.

	Pipes.
To Great Britain and Ireland,	19,500
To America, - -	1,800
To Hamburgh, - -	337
To various parts of the Baltic,	135
To Ruſſia, - - -	190

Of the 19,500 pipes ſent to Great-Britain and Ireland, the proportion of pipes ſent to Ireland is about 5000. Perhaps 1000 are ſent from Oporto to Guernſey and Jerſey. At any rate the largeſt quantity exported from Oporto and imported into Great-Britain, does not exceed 14,000 pipes during the year 1797.—In the years 1794 and 1795, that is, before Mr. Pitt had laid on his enormous and intolerable duties, there were imported into Great-Britain 45,000 pipes each year! [*Jacobin Print.*]

PRESENT EFFECTIVE FORCE IN GREAT-BRITAIN.

2 regts. of life guards, 1 ditto horſe guards, 3 ditto dragoon ditto 15 ditto light dragoon	8 troops each of 80 priv & 3 officers & non commiſſioned officers.	16,164
26 regiments fencible cavalry, each compriſing 8 troops of 18 officers and 45 privates and non-commiſſioned officers.		13,104
32 regiments infantry (regulars); of theſe many are ſkeletons, but including the military depot at Chatham, may be eſtimated at 20 effective regiments of 600 rank and file, and 77 officers & non-commiſſioned officers.		13,540
12 Skeleton regiments, including officers,		2,124
18 regiments of fencible infantry each 600 rank and file, and 69 officers and non-commiſſioned officers,		11,042
69 regiments of militia		45,000
252 troops of gentlemen and yeomanry cavalry,		15,120
856 companies volunteers,		51,360
Supplementary millitia,		60,000
Making in the whole Effective men,		227,450

To this force are to be added, 117 companies of artillery, 10 ditto of invalids ditto, and 59 independent companies of invalids.

IN IRELAND.

Excluſive of its own militia and yeomanry, which compriſe upwards of 90,000 men Ireland has received from Britain the

4th, 5th, 6th and 7th regiments of dragoon guards.

5th, 9th, 22d, 23d and 24th regiments of light dragoons.

6th, 13th, 30th, 41ſt, 54th, 64th, 68th and 89th regiments of foot.

FENCIBLE CAVALRY.

The Ancient Britiſh,—Cambridgeſhire—New Romney.

FENCIBLE INFANTRY.

Aberdeen	Argyleſhire 2 bat.
Breadalbane, 1ſt and 2nd battalions	Caithneſs Legion
Devon & Cornwall	Dunbartonſhire
Durham	Lord Elgin's
Loyal Eſſex	Fifeſhire
Frazer's	Inverneſs Highlanders
Leiceſter	North Lowland
Maux, 2d battalion	Northhampton
Northumberland	Perthſhire
Reay	Rothſay & Caithneſs
Somerſetſhire	Suffolk [2d bat.
Loyal Tay	York

With five independent companies of invalids—making in the whole a force of upwards of one hundred and twenty thouſand effective men.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

By Authority

Fifth Congreſs of the United States:
AT THE SECOND SESSION,
Begun and held at the City of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennſylvania, on Monday, the thirteenth of November, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-ſeven.

AN ACT

For the relief of Sylvanus Crowell.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America, in Congreſs aſſembled,* That if it ſhall be proved to the ſatisfaction of the collector of the port of Barnſtable, in the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts, that agreements were made according to the direction of the act, intituled "An act concerning certain fiſheries of the United States; and for the regulation and government of the fiſhermen employed therein," between the maſters and fiſhermen employed on board, the ſchooners Jeruſha, Phœbe and Ruth, belonging to Yarmouth, in the ſtate aforeſaid, counterſigned by the owners, or their agent, for a fiſhing voyage, in the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-ſix; and that the ſaid agreements were caſually deſtroyed by fire, then, and in ſuch caſe, the ſaid collector is authorized and directed to make and pay to the ſaid Sylvanus Crowell, or other agent of the owners of the ſaid ſchooners, ſuch allowance as they would have been entitled to, under the act aforeſaid, provided the ſaid agreements had been produced to ſaid collector.

JONATHAN DAYTON,
Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives
TH: JEFFERSON,
Vice Preſident of the United States and Preſident of the Senate.
UNITED STATES,
Approved, March 19, 1798.
JOHN ADAMS,
Preſident of the United States.

AN ACT

To amend the Act, intituled "An act laying duties on Stamped Vellum, Parchment and Paper."

Sec. 1. BE *it enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America, in Congreſs aſſembled,* That whenever any perſon, other than officers employed in collecting the revenue of the United States, ſhall apply to any ſupervifor or inſpector of the ſaid revenue, at the office of ſuch ſupervifor or inſpector, for the purchaſe, at one time, of any quantity of vellum, parchment, or paper, ſtamped and marked in the manner directed by the act, intituled "An act laying duties on ſtamped vellum, parchment and paper," the whole amount of the duties on which quantity ſhall be ten dollars, or upwards, ſuch ſupervifor or inſpector ſhall be, and hereby is authorized and required to deliver to ſuch perſon, ſuch quantity of vellum, parchment or paper, ſtamped, as aforeſaid; the ſaid perſon paying down the amount of the ſaid duties, after deducting therefrom, ſeven and one half per centum on ſuch amount; which deduction the ſaid ſupervifor or inſpector is hereby authorized and required to allow.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That whenever any ſtamped vellum, or parchment ſhall be applied for, and delivered, in the manner aforeſaid, the ſaid purchaſer, in order to become entitled to the aforeſaid deduction, ſhall pay to the ſaid ſupervifor, or inſpector, in addition to the amount of the ſaid duties, a reaſonable rate for and on account of the price of the ſaid vellum, or parchment, which rate, the Secretary of the Treaſury is hereby authorized and required to fix, as nearly as may be, according to the actual coſt of thoſe articles.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That whenever any perſon, other than officers employed in the collection of the revenue of the United States, ſhall bring any vellum, parchment or paper, to be ſtamped, in the manner directed by the aforeſaid act, in any quantity, at one time, the whole amount of the duties for ſtamping which, ſhall be ten dollars, or upwards, the officer ſtamping ſuch vellum, parchment or paper, purſuant to the directions of the ſaid act, ſhall be, & hereby is authorized & required to make to ſuch perſon, the ſame allowance and deduction on the amount of the ſaid duties, as is directed by the firſt ſection of this act. to be made in the caſes therein mentioned.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That the ſtamped paper, required by the aforeſaid act to be furniſhed to the citizens of the United States, by the Treaſury Department, ſhall be furniſhed at the rate of duty provided by that act, without any addition al charge on account of the price of paper, or any other expence, any thing in the ſaid act to the contrary, notwithſtanding, and that all paper, for the purpoſes aforeſaid, ſhall be furniſhed at the expence of the United States, by the Secretary of the Treaſury Department, who is hereby authorized to employ annually, a ſufficient ſum for that purpoſe, and for the neceſſary purchaſe of vellum and parchment, out of any monies in the Treaſury of the United States, not otherwiſe appropriated: *Pro vided* always, That nothing herein contained, ſhall be ſo conſtrued, as to require the treaſury department to furniſh any ſtamped vellum, or parchment without an additional charge for the price of thoſe materials, over & above the duty on the ſtamp; which [illegible] all caſes where ſtamped vellum, or parchment ſhall be furniſhed, the Secretary of that Department is hereby authorized and required to fix, as nearly as may be, according to the actual coſt of thoſe articles, reſpectively.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That ſo much of the aforeſaid act, as relates to ſtamp duties on "any certificate or debenture for drawbacks of cuſtoms or duties," ſhall be and the ſame is hereby repealed; and that in lieu of the ſaid ſtamp duties, one fourth per cent. on the amount of all drawbacks, allowed by law, on the exportation of goods, wares, and merchandize imported, ſhall be retained for the uſe of the United States, by the collectors paying ſuch drawbacks; and in addition to the ſum of one per cent. directed to be ſo retained by the act, intituled "An act to provide more effectually for the collection of the duties impoſed by law on goods, wares, and merchandizes imported into the United States, and on the tonnage of ſhips or veſſels."

JONATHAN DAYTON,
Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.
TH: JEFFERSON,
Vice Preſident of the United States, and Preſident of the Senate.
UNITED STATES,
Approved, March 19, 1798.
JOHN ADAMS,
Preſident of the United States.

Depoſited among the Rolls in the office of the Department of State.
TIMOTHY PICKERING,
Secretary of State.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY—MARCH 23.

The bill making an appropriation for the balance found due to the legal repreſentatives of William Carmichael deceaſed, was read a third time and paſſed.

Mr. Otis preſented the petition of the widow of Joſiah Flagg, a colonel in the State troops of Rhode Iſland, praying for compenſation, for the ſervices of her late huſband, which being read, he moved to have committed to the committee of claims.

This reference was oppoſed by the chairman of the committee of claims (Mr. D. Foſter.) He ſtated, that colonel Flagg ought to have been, if he was not paid by the ſtate of Rhode Iſland; that a number of applications of this kind had been made to Congreſs, and uniformly rejected; the amount of theſe claims, he believed, would not be leſs than ſeveral thouſand dollars; and the accounts of the ſeveral ſtates who employed theſe troops had already been adjuſted between the general government and the ſtate governments—Ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Otis from the committee to whom was referred ſo much of the Preſident's ſpeech as related to conſuls, reported a bill, which was read and committed for Tueſday.

Mr. D. Foſter propoſed the following reſolution for the adoption of the houſe, which was agreed to:

"*Reſolved, That the committee of claims be inſtructed to enquire whether any, and what further proviſion ought to be made relative to the payment or reimburſement of the unfunded or regiſtered debt, now credited in the books of the treaſury, and relative to loan office and final ſettlement certificates; and that the ſaid committee be empowered to report by bill or otherwiſe.*"

Mr. Sewall, from the committee for the protection of commerce, and the defence of the country, reported the bill from the Senate authorizing the Preſident to purchaſe one or more foundries, with an opinion that it ought to be adopted without amendment. The bill was committed to Monday.

The amendment of the Senate to the bill for declaring the aſſent of Congreſs to an act of the ſtate of Maryland for the appointment of a health-officer, was concurred in.

Mr. Pinckney moved that the petition of Stephen Drayton, preſented in June laſt, and upon which no reference was made, be referred to the committee of claims.—Agreed.

A meſſage was received from the Preſident of the United States, informing the houſe that he had approved and ſigned the act for relief of Sylvanus Crowell, and the act for amending the act for laying a duty on ſtamped vellum, parchment and paper.

Mr. J. Williams called for the order of the day on the bill for organizing and diſciplining the militia of the United States.

Mr. Gallatin thought it better that the houſe ſhould again go into a committee of the whole on the bill for an amicable ſettlement of limits with Georgia, and for the erection of a government in the Miſſiſſippi Territory, as that ſubject had already undergone ſome diſcuſſion and the bill had been reported with the information to obtain which it had been committed.

The latter buſineſs was preferred, and the houſe accordingly went into a committee of the whole on the ſubject; when Mr. Milledge's amendment being under conſideration, for adding to the ſection for appointing a proviſional government in the Natchez country, "*after the conſent of the legiſlature of Georgia ſhall have been obtained,*" a conſiderable diſcuſſion took place. The amendment was at length negatived 46 to 34.

Mr. Thatcher then moved to ſtrike out the following words in the 3d ſection, "excepting and excluding the laſt article of the ordinance." [This laſt article prohibited ſlavery in the north-weſtern territory; which by this bill is not intended to be prohibited in the Miſſiſſippi territory. The object of the amendment was to make the ſame prohibition with reſpect to ſlavery in this territory that was made in the north-weſtern territory.] The motion was ſupported by Meſſrs. Thatcher, Varnum and Gallatin, and oppoſed by Meſſrs. Rutledge, Otis, Giles, Nicholas and Gordon. It was negatived, there being only twelve members in favor of it.—A ſketch of this debate will be given.

Mr. Clopton, from the committee of enrolment, reported the bill for declaring the assent of Congress to an act of the state of Massachusetts, and the bill appropriating a sum of money for providing and supporting a naval armament.

Adjourned till Monday.

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

SATURDAY EVENING, *March 24.*

A letter received by yesterdays mail says, The captain of the vessel arrived at Gloucester from Rochelle informs, that it was reported at Rochelle, that the Directory had proposed to the Council of Five Hundred, that as John Adams was in the pay of England, all vessels having his name on their papers should be condemed as good prize, and that the captain's merchant told him the taxes there were so enormous that he had paid for the last year more than he had for 35 years before.

—

Flagitiora Facinora.

The Chief Magistrate of a free, sovereign and independent nation calumniated with impunity, by an alien, who narrowly escaped the gallows in his own country for crimes which merit death in every civilized community.

The people of those parts of the United States who made the greatest exertions in resisting attempts upon their freedom, traduced by the same culprit as the friends of arbitrary power.

The friends of Independence, those who risked *their all* in the revolutionary war, stigmatized in the Aurora with the epithet most justly applied some twenty years ago to the *present* revilers in that paper of the government of this country.

Piracy and murder justified and applauded by a wretch whose gullet had a narrow squeak for a traiterous and murderous conspiracy in Scotland.

A wretch whipped out of one city for lies, slander and abuse, recommencing the same employment in another, adding slander to slander, and falsehood to falsehood in the face of the rudest and most palpable confutation.—See the late attack on a member of the House of Representatives.

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MR. FENNO,

I am sorry to hear that the Germantown Turnpike bill has passed a second reading in the senate of this state without a single amendment; if this is the case and the bill should in its present shape become a law, it will never be carried into effect, for its provisions are such that no man in his senses, will become a subscriber—The road is to be extended to Reading, and if not compleated in ten years is to revert to the state and consequently all that shall have been expended will be forfeited—True it is, that gates may be put up when the road is compleated ten miles, and if the company can be reimbursed within that time, the money expended thereon, there will be no loss; but can it be supposed that the toll will be sufficient for that purpose?—The people of Montgomery county and others travelling that road can avoid it by going one mile round: and as new roads may be laid out through that county so as to make that distance much less, there can be no doubt but measures will be taken by those who are opposed to the Turnpike road to lead people another direction, and thereby render this artificial road almost entirely unproductive—The company are subject to so many restrictions, and liable to such numerous prosecutions, that nothing but perplexity and vexation can attend them. And as those who it might be expected would be the principal subscribers will be subject to an enormous toll, whilst others who will subscribe but little will be almost exempt, it cannot be possible that the subscription will fill. If this bill is compared with the Lancaster Turnpike act, it will be found that the toll on pleasurable carriages will be 50 per cent higher, and the toll upon carriages of burthen, 30 per cent lower on the Germantown than on the Lancaster road. Is this reasonable? Is it just? Is is probable that the owners of pleasurable carriages will do any thing to carry an act so unjust in principle into effect?

I do not mean to censure the member of the house of representatives who was the warmest opposer of this bill, for the amendments which he offered and which in fact will entirely prevent it from being carried into effect. I am disposed to think that he thought them right; but I am sorry he was so much mistaken; for had he thought as correctly upon this subject as he does upon most others which come before the legislature, he might have rendered his country an essential service.

It is to be hoped that the senate will amend the exceptionable parts of this bill when it is read the third time; and if that should not be done, there can be no doubt but it ought to receive the governor's negative; for then we might stand a good chance of obtaining a better law at the next session of the assembly; but if it should pass into a law it is very doubtful whether the legislature would make any alterations in it in less than two years even if there was not a single subscriber. A CITIZEN.

—

For the GAZETTE *of the* UNITED STATES.

MR. FENNO,

THE resolutions moved by Mr. Maclay, in the Legislature of Pennsylvania, contain a declaration that "the distresses of the citizens engaged in commerce are *lamented* by the house.

The President's message to congress, on which this proceeding was evidently founded, acquaints us, that "secondary interests" and "seasonable concessions" were powers vested in the envoys to offer, but that a liberal and pacific policy was treated by *our faithless allies* so as to leave nothing further to be attempted, and recommends such measures as wisdom, reflection and foresight suggest; not as the resolution-making member would have it construed, "engaging in hostility with any of the European powers," but *to defend ourselves.* If the member thinks the past is without remedy, and that *French justice* will not redress the wrongs so *wantonly* and *wickedly* exercised over our commerce —*if he would have our merchants idle, and by that means the numerous class of mechanics who earn their bread by the employment of shipping*, let him suggest a provision for the payment of our plundered property, so that the state at large, participating in the heavy evil, can ascertain its interest in what the gentlemen from the country seem, or affect to think, they have none. *Lamentations will then cease* and the merchant and mechanic abandon the city, and plow the soil, *till the olive-branch of peace again shall flourish on the tree of Liberty.*

If it is dangerous to place more extensive and discretionary power in the hands of individuals, who in times indifferent, may command a merchant's ship, and if to prevent the abuse of it, a restrictive law be necessary, it is with congress to consider and enact it. From the "wisdom, zeal, vigor and concert" of our federal representatives, every thing that can be done, is to be expected, to avoid "a state of warfare, that worst of all human calamities."

For instance, that none but natural born citizens, or those adopted before September, 1793, should command, or act as master, or chief mate, or lieutenant *of any armed vessel*; and that good and reputable citizens should vouch for their conduct as orderly men for a period of time past.

That they should receive instructions *from their owners* (to be uniform and printed) who should deliver them in presence of the collector, not to chace, fire upon or attack any vessel whatever, and that if set upon or brought to in the prosecution of the voyage, by any vessel carrying the colours of any European power, not having a greater number of guns, they should *not* hoist out their boat or go aboard, but declare their readiness to permit the boat of the cruizer to come along side, and not more than three persons at one time to board her to examine the ship's papers, &c. which being shewn, the said persons should peaceably retire and return to their own vessel; if, however, they should refuse so to do, and persist to continue on board for the space of six hours, then he should be at liberty to make sail and renew his course, and carry off the said persons so on board; and if fired upon or prevented, or longer attempted to be prevented from sailing and continuing her voyage, *to repel force with force, and fire upon the aggressor*, so long as it may be necessary for the safety and liberty of his vessel, cargo and crew.

As commissions are not even recommended to be granted to our vessels, they will continue to sail under great disadvantages—they are still liable to be made prize of, without the benefit of making captures.

When the commerce of Great-Britain was greatly embarrassed by the pirates of Barbary, it became necessary to *encourage vessels of force* in the mediterranean trade,—they sailed under particular regulations and restrictions; if they struck, and became prize to any vessel, *of less than double their force*, the men were not entitled to be ransomed; a bounty was given to those of certain tonnage and force, and exemption from light money, &c Similar regulations seem on this melancholy occasion necessary. *The conduct of the French*, while it has *made liberty stink*, should teach us to defend our own pure and uncorrupted, free from the smell of their nefarious proceedings, and "while any door to reconciliation remains open," *every merchant ship may negotiate for her own rights*, by cautiously avoiding to invade those of others

A FRIEND TO LAWS AND FREEDOM.

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For the Gazette of the United States.

MR. FENNO,

A writer in your paper of the 20th inst. after making a short quotation from Dalrymple, concerning the history of England, which asserts that its history is that of liberty, and of its spirit upon the constitution, religion, wealth, power, and above all, upon the *dignity* of the *national character*" As the man said of Hercules, "Who impeached Hercules?" Who impeached the English national character?

The writer appears, however, to be a very young man, at least in historical knowledge, if what he has published may be taken as the result of his studies. There are many particulars in which we cannot place the most steady credit in historians; and we know that the most impartial history of England, and the best, that has ever been published as far as it was perfected, was written by a Frenchman, who was himself an actor in some of the important transactions upon which he has written; I mean Rapin de Thoyras. Nevertheless, excellent as that history is, there are particulars in it which have not received the uniform assent of well informed men.

But is it really true what Dalrymple states? I admire as much as any man the great characters which England has produced; I admire the trial by jury, the habeas corpus act, and general spirit of liberty which has been displayed in that nation Yet, permit me to dissent from Dalrymple, and from the writer who has adopted his sentiments.

To dispute upon the principles of liberty at this time of day would indeed be a work of supererogation, as it would be the extreme of absurdity to say the history of England is that of liberty; it would be at best but a comparative history, and we should exclude all antiquity, as well as the eighty years war of the Dutch, and the noble struggle of the Swiss, in order to pay a compliment that is not warranted even in itself.

It would be in like manner as absurd to talk of of the English constitution. That has been very thoroughly investigated; and would not now afford any very instructive information in addition to what is known. As to its influence upon religion, I fear the history of England is not very instructive, whether it is considered under Henry VIII. or Mary, James I. or George II. with great deference I urge it, the history is far from delighting to any mind of sensibility or liberality. If wealth and power are in themselves, independent of the means by which they are acquired and the ends to which they are applied, the proper and just objects of admiration; there I will acknowledge that I know of no nation which deserves the attention of mankind, there is none that merits the most strict and minute curiosity more than England. I do not say how that riches and that power have been produced and employed, perhaps it is therein the "dignity of the national character" is to be best discerned. If your correspondent would oblige with his ideas on this subject further in illustration, perhaps I may be mistaken as to his knowledge of the subject; as to the rest of his observations, it is impossible for us to make things better in France, they seem blindly regardless of all the wisdom which we can teach them; so let them proceed as they like, so they do not meddle with our affairs. I hope they may continue to "conquer their own felicity," as your correspondent says, and let us alone. I hope when your correspondent has paid a little regard to the history he has written about, he will let us hear from him some facts, as they are much better than any vague assertion of any writer whatsoever.

UMBO.

P. S. If your correspondent is desirous of it, I will offer a few reasons why I utterly dissent from Dalrymple in the most particular points.

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PRICE OF STOCKS.

Philadelphia, March 23.

Six Per Cent.	16/4 to 16/6
Three per Cent.	10/
Deferred 6 per Cent.	12/7 13/8
BANK United States,	20 to 21 per cent.
——— Pennsylvania,	23 per cent.
——— North America,	50 per cent.
Insurance Co. Pennsylvania,	20
———N. A. shares	35 per cent.

A NUISANCE!

The Commissioners for superintending the cleansing and paving of the streets in this city, are earnestly requested, by several of the inhabitants in the vicinity of Dock-street to visit that part, between the Horse Market and Third-street, where they will find a very great nuisance facing the house where household goods are exposed to sale. The pavement is entirely broke up and impassable, in wet weather to the great annoyance of those whose business brings them that way. A CITIZEN.

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Died, this morning, Mrs. FRANCES BUDDEN, relict of the late Mr. James Budden, of this city.

Died at Beverly, Mr. *Josiah Batchelder*, aged 88.

—

EXTRACT.

"It is astonishing that even the mole Jacobin cannot discern the unclouded meaning of French magnanimity and republicanism, in the division of the Venetian territories, and of French fraternization, in their conduct towards the miserable Dutch. Indeed those creatures of French schemes, the Cis and Transalpine republics in their letters to the Directory will soon adopt the language of Priam to Paris, in Shakespeare's Troilus and Cressida.

Paris, you speak
Like one besotted on your sweet delights;
You have the honey still, and we the gall;
So to be *valiant* is *no praise at all.*

——Citizen Desaudry at a sitting of the Lyceum of arts at Paris has lately introduced a new method of *staunching blood.* It would have been fortunate for France if this humane discovery had been made some years sooner. Bitaube, a celebrated French poet, has lately published an Imitation of the sixth Satire of the second book of Horace, wherein he has happily clothed the Roman poet in the Gallic costume, skilfully adapting his ideas to modern manners and circumstances.

By this day's Mail.

BOSTON, March 17.

AUTHENTIC.

FROM GLOUCESTER, March 15.

Capt. Hays has arrived here this day from Rochelle. He confirms former accounts of French politics being much opposed to the American government; or rather that they were carrying their system of depredation to the summit. He gives a report that was current in France when he sailed, that the executive directory had proposed to the *council of Five Hundred* to pass a law making all American vessels good prize which should have on board papers signed by JOHN ADAMS!! as they view him an emissary from PITT. He adds, that it was the general opinion at Rochelle, that the request of the directory would not be refused.

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☞ It would require the patience of *Job* to refute the many falshoods which continually issue from the jacobin presses in the United States:—But we cannot forbear to remind the people, the *Aurora*, and its copyists, have affirmed and re-affirmed, that our Executive has for months past received letters from our commissioners in *France*, and that it had *concealed* them. Proofs of the falshood are now before the public. Were they worthy notice, it would be as easy to demonstrate the absurdity and turpitude of nine tenths of the jacobin assertions, as it is this.

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FROM MALAGA.

Capt. Henry Atkins arrived last evening from Malaga, which place he left the 4th of Feb. informs, that just before he sailed, it was reported and believed, that the *French had renewed hostilities against* Portugal, *and had marched an army of* 50,000 *men towards* Lisbon. The French capture *all neutrals*, bound to any ports in the *Mediterranean*, and carry them in for adjudication.

Capt. Atkins, in long. 12, lat. 35, spoke and was boarded by the Crescent Frigate, Capt. Newman, from Portsmouth, for Algiers, out 20 days, all well.

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From Gibraltar, February 2, we learn, that the British still continue to block the Spanish armada in Cadiz harbour.

We have accounts from Bourdeaux, of the condemnation there of Forty six American vessels.

The United States, at this moment experience all the evils of war, without any of its benefits. Instead of war's costing money, if it were declared at this moment, it would be putting money into the pockets of our citizens, and giving life and activity to business of every kind.

—

ARM! or STARVE!

The Jacobins to a man are opposed to *arming* our vessels, or fitting out a single ship of war. They well know, that owing to French *gun-boat piracies*, our mechanics and artificers are almost starving; and that the moment Congress gives leave to our merchants to arm, and orders naval yards to commence building new ships, that they will find full employment.—THIS IS FACT! The moment the news arrives that the merchants shall have liberty to arm their vessels, not an ax, hammer, or mechanic implement will be idle. Business will assume its activity; and the music of the cunning workman will be heard on all our wharves. The French have broken down every barrier of the treaties made "in the name of the most holy and undivided Trinity:" They have declared, in the teeth of those treaties and the law of nations, that the ships of all countries, kindred and climes shall be a good prize to them, if they have a bale of English goods on board, and bound from or to any port.—Those treaties and the laws of nations, give belligerent powers the right to search neutral vessels—But as the French have declared by their late decree, that they were null and void, we have no right to be governed by them, as they respect France, but to treat their cruizers as we would pirates.

—

GEORGIA LANDS.

IMPORTANT DECISION.

Messrs. William Paine, Nathaniel Prime, Comfort Sands, and others gave to Messrs. Samuel Sewall, Samuel Dexter, and George Lane, a bond in the penalty of 300,000 dollars, conditioned, within a given time to procure and deliver to them authentic documents of title to one million acres of Georgia lands; in consideration of which Messrs. Sewell, Dexter and Lane, and their associates, delivered to them their notes for 220,000 dollars, payable in instalments.

An action was brought on the bond against Mr. Paine; and after a full hearing in chancery on the bond, the Supreme Judicial court on Wednesday gave judgment for the plaintiffs in the full sum of 220,000 dollars with the interest on the notes which had been due. Thus the consideration of the notes being established by this decision, it is presumed an amicable adjustment will take place by a discharge of this judgment by the notes.

NEW-YORK, March 21.

Extract of a letter from Philidelphia, dated yesterday.

"Things appear to be verging to a crisis. It is expected the President's message will be taken up to day in the House—It was referred to a committee of the Senate yesterday.

"It is expected by many that the anti's will cavil about the papers—They may, but the business is too solemn to trifle with. The President has placed the responsibility where the constitution says it shall be. If our country is to be sacrificed, Mr. Adams is not the man to do the jobb"!

HARRISBURGH, March 14.

COMMUNICATION.

Whatever delusions, the imposing aspect of the French revolution, in its early stages, may have produced, the conduct of the directory will now admit of but one interpretation; and all the fine spun, flattering theories of liberty, equality and the rights of man, have terminated in one of the most flagitious, lawless dominations, that ever the human race was doomed to groan under. But the usurpers are steadily advancing to their ruin, in the same steps of all their predecessors in violence and outrage. Peace, which is ever the bane of tyrants, they dread of all things, and therefore war must be carried on, as long as any pretext can be found for its continuance, or any plunder remains to feed the rapacious appetites of the soldiery.

Their object now, it seems, is to carry the blessings of liberty and equality into England, in which the tyrants very artfully avail themselves of the national sentiment of rivalry and hatred to that country. A sentiment, so ardently glowing in the hearts of Frenchmen, that not even the horrors of the revolution have been able to extinguish it; and which the aristocrat, who flies from the guillotine, feels in common with the jacobin, who directs its operations. This is probably the best scheme they could have fallen upon, to blind the people to their outrages, and to gild the nefarious measures of their government. Their armies too, must be employed at all events, as leisure might be dangerous, and suggest to them the sacrilegious idea of turning their arms upon their amiable masters.

Audendo magnus tegitur Timor.
Campum miles descendat in æquum
Dum meus est: variam semper dant otia mentem.

Whether they are serious in their projected invasion of England, or whether it is merely a gasconade, a short time must now discover. One thing, however, we may be sure of, and that is, that we *Anglo-Americans*, are no less honored with their hatred than the English themselves, and that if their abilities are but equal to their inclinations, we shall have the satisfaction of being last devoured. We are told, however, that we deserve it, and perhaps we do? for we have certainly been rebellious enough to pursue our own interest without consulting them, and have contumaciously dared to form a commercial treaty with a power, which it is their sovereign pleasure to destroy, and upon whom, they have already pronounced the dreadful sentence of "Delenda est Carthago!" Whether the poor devoted Carthage will be able to withstand the fury of the modern Romans must chiefly depend on her wooden walls; and that she may not only resist, but crush her invaders, will be the prayer of every American, that has not been Frenchified out of every perception of the true interests and happiness of this country. March 9.

GAZETTE MARINE LIST.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

CLEARED.

Brig Nancy, Dougherty,	Teneriffe
Bride, Quandrill,	Charleston
Schr. Maria Matilda, Morse,	Havanna
Thomas, Van Duym,	Port-au-Prince
Sloop Sally, Potter,	Petersburgh
Dolphin, Denyke,	Savannah
Robert, Briggs,	do.
Delight, Lord,	do.
Concord, Cahoon,	New-York

A ship supposed to be the Three Sisters, Dobel, of Boston, from Calcutta. The Iris, ——, from Hamburgh (via Newbern) and a brig called the Eliza, are below.

About twenty vessels went to sea on Thursday last, names not ascertained.

CHARLESTON, March 7.

The ship Fame, Jones, from Hamburgh to Philadelphia, 35 days out, having met with hard weather, in which his ship received considerable damage, was obliged to put into St. Ubes's; the ship was undergoing repairs there.

NEW-THEATRE.

Mrs. OLDMIXON's Night.

MONDAY EVENING, *March 26,*

Will be presented (never performed here, a COMEDY, called,

He would be a Soldier.

Col. Talbot,	Mr. Warren
Sir Oliver Oldstock,	Harwood
Captain Crevelt,	Fennell
Mandeville,	Fox
Count Pierpoint,	Marshall
Wilkins,	Taylor
Caleb,	Bernard
Amber,	Blissett
Johnson,	Francis
Servant,	T. Warrell
Charlotte,	Mrs. Merry
Lady Oldstock, (for that night only)	Mrs. Oldmixon
Harriet, (for that night only)	Mrs. Marshall
Mrs. Wilkins,	Mrs. Francis
Betty,	Mrs. Doctor
Nancy,	Miss Milbourne

To which will be added (for the first time on this stage) the celebrated Musical Romance of

The ENCHANTRESS;
Or, CYMON and SYLVIA.

Cymon, (first time, and for that night only)	Mrs. Marshall
Merlin,	Mr. Marshall
Dorus,	Morris
Linco,	Harwood
Damon,	Warrell, jun.
Dorilas,	T. Warrell
Shepherds,	Messrs. Lavaney, Lafferty, Hunter, Matthews, &c.
Sylvia,	Mrs. Oldmixon
Urganda, (the enchantress)	Mrs. Warrell
Fatima,	Mrs. Francis
First Shepherdess,	Miss Milbourne
Second Shepherdess,	Miss L'Estrange
Dorcas, (an old woman,)	Mr. Bernard

Shepherdesses, Mrs. Warren, Mrs. Stuart, Mrs. Hunter, Mad. Harwood, Miss Anderson, &c.

To conclude with the NUPTIALS of CYMON and SYLVIA—A MILITARY PROCESSION of Knights of the different orders of Chivalry, sent in search of Cymon, and a GRAND TOURNAMENT, composed by Mr. Byrne.

Tickets to be had at the usual places, and of Mrs. Oldmixon, No. 123, Arch-street.

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☞ On Wednesday, *The adopted Child*; —with a *Tragedy* (in two acts) called *The Prodigal*; or, *Fatal Extravagance*—And *The American in London*—For the benefit of Mr. BERNARD.

*** Mr. MORETON's night will be on Friday next.

THE PARTNERSHIP OF
WELLS & MORRIS,

HAVING expired on the 11th February last, all persons having demands against the said Partnership, are requested to furnish their accounts for settlement; and those indebted to the same, to make immediate payment to the subscriber.

GIDEON H. WELLS.

N. B. The business will be carried on as heretofore, by the subscriber, at his Store, No. 135, Market-street. 1w march 24.

Escapes.

BROKE the Prison of Cumberland county, in New-Jersey, and made their escape, between 1 and 2 o'clock, this morning, two Men, who were convicted of stealing—one of them calls himself James Legg, the other Edward Hambleton—Legg is a grey-headed Man, about 50 years old, 5 feet 8 inches high, thick set, with a remarkable large head; Hambleton is about 26 years old, 5 feet, 9 or 10 inches high, black hair. Left the prison in company with the above described thieves, a small man, who calls himself Matthew Morrison, about 24 years old, 5 feet 6 inches high, light hair, fair complexion, smiles when talking, is a wheel-wright by trade ——Whoever will secure the thieves in any Gaol in New-Jersey or Pennsylvania, shall be entitled to receive Ten Dollars for the old one, Fifteen for the young one, and Twenty for Matthew Morrison

GEORGE BURGIN, *Sheriff.*

Bridgeton, march 15. 2a—mt&f3w

GINSENG,
SAMUEL HOWELL,
NO. 54, CHESNUT STREET.

Wants to purchase good *GINSENG*, gathered in season, and clear of damage—for which a generous price will be given if delivered any time before the 15th of April.

march 21 10t

NOTICE.

THREE Certificates of Six Per Cent. Deferred Debt of the United States of the following description, viz—No. 10033, 10034, and 10035, for 5000 dollars each, dated 8th May, 1797, and standing on the books of the Treasury of the United States, in the name of Benjamin Waddington, of Lanover House, near Abergavenny in England, Esq. have been lost by the capture of the ship Bacchus, from hence to London, in June last.—This, therefore notifies those whom it may concern, that application will be made at the Treasury of the United States for a renewal of the same.

Waddington & Harwood.

march 22 §6w

Twenty Dollars Reward.

THE Store occupied on account of the United States, back of No. 71, North Water-street was on the night of the 19th instant (March) broken open, and the following articles stolen, and taken therefrom:

Nine pieces Stroud, viz.

2374	20 ½ yds.	Blue stroud single cord.
2378	20 ¾	
2379	20	
2380	20 ½	Two cord.
2381	20 ¾	
2382	20	
2383	20 ¼	
2384	20	
2385	20 ¼	

The above reward is offered, for the discovery of the perpetrators of this robbery, so that they be apprehended, and made amenable to justice; further reward will be paid, for the recovery of any part of the goods stolen, on delivery of the same to

JOHN HARRIS,
Keeper Military Stores.

march 21. 1w

For Sale,
BY ELLISTON & JOHN PEROT,
No 41, North Water Street,

London particular Madeira Wine, in pipes and quarter casks, 4 years old and fit for immediate use.
Inferior do.
A few bales Allibad Cosses
Bandanna Handkerchiefs
Sail Canvals, No. 1, to 9
A few bags of Juniper Berries
A parcel of Soal Leather, and
A few boxes of China.

march 3 tu&f4w

9/2

To be Sold,

An elegant Country Seat,

Containing 6 acres and 40 perches, with a neat two story brick House and kitchen thereon, an apple Orchard, &c. situate on the Irish tract lane, in the township of Moyamensing, about one mile from the city of Philadelphia. Further particulars will be made known upon application at the office of the Philadelphia Gazette.

The improvements upon this place, for taste and elegance stand unrivalled.

N. B. If the above place is not sold before the 20th inst. it will then be rented, for the Summer season only. § march 5.

Wanted,

An active, cleanly, industrious woman to cook and do the business of the kitchen. Such a one will be allowed good wages, and no other need apply.—Enquire of the Printer.

February 7 §

Notice is hereby given,

THAT application will be made for the renewal of a Certificate of a Share in the Bank of the United States, standing in the name of the Subscriber, No. 5004, and dated July 11, 1797—the same having been lost.

JOHN GRAHAM.

march 5 §6w

TO LET,

And may be entered on immediately,

A good dry Store,

Three stories high, and in an excellent stand for business. Apply to

Thomas & Joshua Fisher,

march 1. § No. 5, Dock-street.

Wanted to live in the Country,

About five miles from this city, a sober steady Man who understands gardening and the management of a few acres of land, and would not object to attend a couple of horses. Such a one may meet with liberal wages by applying at the office of this Gazette.

N. B. None need apply but those of unexceptionable characters.

March 13. dta

CUSTOM HOUSE,

District of PENNSYLVANIA, *March 6th*, 1797.

THE MERCHANTS of PHILADELPHIA, who may have any account or knowledge of the capture or detention of any ship or vessel, cargo, or other property, belonging to citizens of the United States, residing within this district, by or under the authority of foreign nations, since the first day of October, 1792, are particularly requested to give in information thereof, to the Collector of the Port of Philadelphia, as soon as may be convenient; specifying the name of the vessel, the captain's name, the number of tons, the estimated value of the vessel, if condemned, the estimated value of her cargo, or other property, whither carried, and by, or under the authority of what nation captured, with such observations as may be thought necessary upon the circumstances of each case, in order that statements thereof may be transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury, who is required to lay the same before the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

march 7. §10t

WANTED,

A Gardener—a Single Man.

None need apply, unless he can bring good recommendations.

Enquire at No. 30 Market-street.

march 17. §2w

FOR SALE,

By WHARTON & LEWIS,

No 115 South Front Street.

A quantity of Tanner's Oil,
4th proof Jamaica Rum, } entitled to
1st and 2d proof Brandy, } drawback.
Madeira Wine,
Juniper Berries, &c. &c.

Feb. 9. eodtf

Valuable Property for Sale.

FOR SALE,

THAT well known Estate, called SHREWSBURY FARM, formerly the residence of General John Cadwalader, situate on Sassafras River, in Kent county, Maryland—containing about 1900 acres of prime LAND, upwards of 500 of which are in woods. The Buildings are all excellent, and consist of a handsome Dwelling House, two large Barns with Cow houses, Stables for fifty horses, a spacious treading floor under cover, a granary, two Overseer's houses, two ranges of two story buildings for Negroes (one of them new and of brick), Corn houses, a Smoak house, &c. &c.—The whole Estate being nearly surrounded by water, it requires but little fencing, and has a good Shad and Herring fishery. It is conveniently situated for both the Philadelphia and Baltimore markets, with two landings on a navigable river but a short sail from Baltimore. There is a large Peach, and two large Apple Orchards on the premises; also, a variety of excellent fruits of different kinds. The soil is mostly a rich loom.—The whole will be sold together, or divided into smaller farms (for which the buildings are conveniently situated) as may suit the purchaser. The Stock on said Farm, consisting of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, &c. will also be disposed of.——For further particulars apply to GEORGE HASTINGS, on the premises, or to the subscriber, in Philadelphia.

ARCHIBALD M'CALL, JUN.

February 24. 2aw6w

Baskenridge—for sale

IT consists of 920 acres, almost all of which is a fine rich Meadow, (the residence of the late Earl of Sterling). It may be conveniently divided into five farms, four of which are bounded on the East by the river Passaick.

There are on it a number of buildings, forming a square of nearly three acres—The dwelling house is a very convenient one and a small expence would put it in complete repair.

The orchard consists of 1500 fine bearing engrafed Apple Trees—and there is on other parts of said tract near 300 other Apple Trees—as also a great variety of other fruits, particularly Cherries of the best and most delicious kinds.

Also, a great number of beautiful Exotics and Forest Trees, that add to the beauty and convenience of the place. Its situation is about 18 miles from the towns of Newark and Elizabeth: 10 do. from Morris-Town, and 12 from Springfield—It is wooded and watered.

To save trouble, the price is five pound pr. acre in cash, on delivery of the deeds. Please to enquire of T. McEUEN & Co.

No. 78, Chesnut treet.

February 2. eodtf

Canal Lottery----No. II.

WILL commence drawing Monday, the 20th inst. Tickets for Sale in this Lottery, at *Seven Dollars*, at WM. BLACKBURN's Lottery and Brokers Office, No. 64, South Second-street—Tickets in the Schuylkill Bridge Lottery, at *Ten Dollars*, where check books are kept for registering and examining in these, the City of Washington, No. II. and Patterson Lotteries, and information where tickets may be had in most of the Lotteries authorised by law in any of the States of the Union.

N. B. The business of a BROKER, in buying and selling all kinds of Public Stock and Securities, discounting Bills and Notes of Hand, sale of Lands, Houses, &c. &c. will be duly attended to, by WM. BLACKBURN.

November 15. §

PROPOSALS,

BY THE

Insurance Company of North America.

For INSURANCE against FIRE, on Dwelling-Houses, Ware-Houses, and other Buildings (and on Goods contained in such Buildings) distant from Philadelphia, in the United States.

I. Common Insurances, on hazards of the first class, will be undertaken at a premium of about half per cent. per annum. For extra hazardous risques a larger premium will be required, which will vary according to circumstances, seldom exceeding one per cent. per annum; but in some instances, where the property insured is not only in itself extra hazardous, but rendered still more so by the vicinity of extra hazardous buildings and occupations, the premium demanded will be raised according to circumstances.

Houses and Ware-Houses, the walls and partitions of which are wholly of stone or brick, well constructed, so as to be guarded as well as may be against fires from within, and free from extra hazardous buildings and occupations in their neighborhood, will be deemed hazardous of the first class, and may be insured to their full value.

Also Goods and Merchandize, not of an extra hazardous kind, in casks, bales, or packages, deposited in such buildings, to an amount not exceeding 4000 dollars; but if more than this sum is required to be insured in one tenement, an additional premium will be required, in proportion to circumstances.

II. Insurances will also be made on buildings and goods extra hazardous, at premiums proportioned to the risque. But it is not easy to arrange these under particular heads or classes, so as to describe each with the necessary accuracy. Each case must therefore be decided upon according to the circumstances attending it; and these circumstances will, in general, appear from the description accompanying the application.

Buildings partly constructed of brick or stone, are preferable to those wholly wooden. And in both cases, the stile of building, how they are occupied, how they are situated, the neighboring buildings, and how occupied, are considerations to be taken into view. And with respect to goods, their tendency, whether from their nature, or from the manner in which they are exposed, either to commence or to increase an accidental fire, and their liability in such state to receive damage by wet, or by sudden and hasty removal, or to be stolen in time of confusion and hurry, are all circumstances of weight; and the premiums must be proportioned accordingly.

III. The following conditions are to be understood by the parties.

1st. The Insurance is not binding till the stipulated premium be paid; but it shall be deemed effectual from the time of such payment and acceptance thereof, whether the policy be immediately signed or not.

2d. Insurances may be renewed at the expiration of the term of the policy, without further expenses than the payment of the premium of the renewed term, the circumstances continuing the same as they were understood by the Insurers at the time the former insurance was made; but the payment of the premium is essential to such renewal; and if the party insured suffers any time to elapse after the expiration of the former insurance, before he pays a premium for the renewal, he is not insured during such time; nor can the insurance be renewed on the former policy but by computing the commencement of the renewal from the expiration of the former insurance. The subject of insurance may nevertheless be open to treaty for a new insurance.

3d. If any other insurance be made on the same property; it must be made known at the time of application, otherwise the policy made on such application will be void.

4th. Goods held in trust, or on consignment, may be insured as such in a separate policy; but they are not to be considered as insured otherwise.

5th. This company will not be liable or accountable for any loss or damage occasioned by any foreign invasion, or by any military or usurped force, or by reason of any civil commotion; or occasioned by gunpowder, aquafortis or other thing of the like kind kept in the building, or amongst the property insured.

6th. Bills of Exchange, Bonds and other Securities, Title Deeds, Money, Bank and other promissory Notes, are not included in any insurance; nor are paintings, medals, jewels, gems, antique curiosities, or mirrors exceeding the value of twenty-five dollars each, to be considered as insured unless particularly mentioned and by special agreement.

7th. No insurance will be made for a shorter term than one year, nor for a longer term than seven years. Persons choosing to insure for seven years shall be allowed one year's premium by way of discount: One third of a years premium shall be abated in like manner on an insurance for three years.

8th. Losses sustained by fire on property insured, shall be paid in thirty days after due proof and liquidation thereof, without deduction.

A description of the property to be insured will be expected with each application, to be made by a master carpenter and signed by him, as well as by the owner of the building or applicant for insurance, and attested before a Notary or principal Magistrate, who will certify his knowledge of the parties and their credibility.

With respect to *Houses and other Buildings*,

1st. The site and position; describing the street or road on or near which the building stands; its contiguity to water, and other circumstances relative to the extinguishment of fire in case of accident; and particularly whether any and what fire companies are established, and engines provided, in the place or neighbourhood.

2d. The materials of which it is built, whether of brick, stone or wood, and what part of each, as well as to the outside walls as inside or partition walls, and their respective height and thickness; the style of the roof and of what materials; how secured by battlements or party walls; what kind of access to the top of the house and to the chimnies; whether any and what electric rods; the number and kind of fire places; and the kind of deposit for ashes.

3d. The dimensions of the building and how divided, and the style in which it is finished so as to enable indifferent persons to judge in what manner it is to be repaired or rebuilt in case of injury; the age and condition of the building, and how occupied, whether merely as a dwelling house, or for any other, and for what purpose; also an estimate of the value of the house or building independent of the ground.

4th. The situation with respect to other buildings or back buildings, whether adjoining or not, comprehending at least one hundred feet each way: what kind of buildings are within that distance, how built, of what materials, and how occupied or improved, whether as dwellings for private families or otherwise: whether any and what trade or manufactory is carried on, and particularly whether there be any extra hazardous articles used, or usually deposited in the house, or within the distance aforesaid, and of what kind.

Respecting *goods* in Houses, Warehouses, &c.

1. A general description of the building in which they are kept will be expected, similar in all respects, as to the danger from fire, with that required for Insurance on the buildings themselves.

2. A description of the kinds and nature of the goods, whether in casks or other packages, or opened; and whether displayed in whole pieces or in the usual form for retailing. And if the goods vary materially in kind, a general estimate of the value of each kind proposed to be insured; but in the last particular minuteness of description is not expected.

3. Articles of the following kinds are deemed extra hazardous, though in various degrees, in whatever building they may be placed, viz. pitch, tar, turpentine, rosin, wax, tallow, oil, inflammable spirits, sulphur, hemp, flax, cotton, dry goods of an inflammable kind opened.—Glass, china ware or porcelain, especially unpacked; Looking glasses, jewelery; and all other articles more than commonly inflammable, or more than commonly liable to injury by sudden removal or by moistures, or particularly obnoxious to theft on an alarm of fire.

Letters post paid, directed to the Secretary of the Board of Directors, will be duly attended to. An *order* for Insurance accompanied by the means of paying the premium, will be immediately executed on the premium being paid. If the application contain an *enquiry* only, it will be answered.

By order of the Board,

EBENEZER HAZARD, *Sec'ry.*

Office of the Insurance Company *of* North America; *Philad. Feb.* 1, 1798.

Feb. 14

House and Lots, *in Bordentown.*

TO BE SOLD, a handsome two story House, with the Lot on which it is erected, situated about the middle of the beautiful and healthy Village of Bordentown. The house is forty feet in front, and in neat order. The lot contains one acre, and is one hundred feet on the main street, and extends with the same breadth to back street. Also, a large Lot, containing nearly four acres, separated from the former by back street. One third only of the purchase money will be required upon executing a deed, and for the remainder, such credit will be given as the purchaser may chuse. This property will be sold free of all incumbrances, and an indisputable title given.

For further particulars enquire either of Dr. William Burnes, residing in Bordentown, near the premises, who will shew the same, or of

PETER THOMSON,

Conveyancer, No. 43, Mulberry-street.

December 2. 3awtf

Boston Glass Manufactory.

THE citizens of the United States are hereby informed, that the manufacture of Window Glass is now commenced at the Glass House in Boston.

It is needless to say any thing of the excellent quality of the Boston Glass, as it is so well known throughout the United States to be in every respect greatly superior to any ever imported from Europe.

It will be cut to any size commonly used; and may be constantly had by applying to *Charles F. Kupfer*, at the Glass House.

Orders from the distant States to be addressed to Mr. *Samuel Gore*, Court-street, Boston.

☞ Two or three good Glass makers are wanted at the above works; such as can produce recommendations for good behavior, may be sure of employ, by application to Mr. *George L. Lindt*, at the works. Men without families will be preferred. However unacquainted with the method of making Crown Window Glass, they will meet with the same encouragement.

Boston, January 16 2—2aw6w

New-York, February, 1798.

PROPOSALS BY GEORGE FORMAN,

FOR PRINTING BY SUBSCRIPTION,

A New and Valuable Work, which has been extant only six months—entitled

PROOFS of a CONSPIRACY against all the Religions and Governments of EUROPE, carried on in the secret meetings of Free Masons, Illuminati, and Reading Societies. Collected from good authorities,

By JOHN ROBISON, A. M.

Professor of Natural Philosophy, and Secretary to the Royal Society of Edinburgh.

Nam tua res agitur paries cum proximus ardet.

☞ THIS work will be put to press as soon as 400 subscribers are obtained, and no money required until the work is completed.—It shall be printed with an elegant new type, and on paper of superior quality, which will comprise about 400 pages neat octavo, handsomely bound and lettered—the price will be one dollar and fifty cents.

Those who procure 12 subscribers, and become accountable, shall have a 13th gratis—and the usual allowance to booksellers.

*** THE above work comes from the pen of J. Robison, of Edinborough, a gentleman in high estimation in the literary world—the facts therein recorded are well substantiated, and the reasoning and arguments thence deduced, while they discover the sound judgment and penetration of the writer, are calculated to amuse as well as to instruct. A scene of villainy is developed by the author sufficient to appal the stoutest heart.—The danger to be apprehended from secret societies is clearly pointed out; the degeneracy of human nature awfully illustrated, and the hazard of every deviation from the straight path of religion and of virtue, incontestibly proved both to the politician and the christian by stubborn and incontrovertable facts.

†‡† *Subscriptions taken in by* G. Forman, *No.* 46, *William-street, opposite the Post-Office, and by the respective booksellers in New-York and Philadelphia.*

February 28.

New-York, January 24, 1798

PROPOSALS

By Arondt Van Hook,

Proprietor of the Reading Room;

For Publishing by Subscription,

An Appeal to Impartial Posterity,

By MADAME ROLAND;

Wife of the Minister of the Interior in France.

CONDITIONS.

These scarce and very valuable Historical Memoirs, (which ran through two London editions in a few months,) will be comprised in 2 vols. octavo, of 400 pages each.

They will be printed on fine paper and a new type, and delivered to Subscribers, neatly bound and lettered, at 1 dollar and 50 cents per volume---one third of the Subscription money to be paid on delivery of the first volume---the remainder when the work is compleat.

To Printers, Booksellers, and others, who acquire Subscriptions, the usual allowance will be made.

☞ Subscriptions are taken at the Reading-Room, No. 149, Water street—the Printing-Office, 149, Pearl-street—and at the different Bookstores in New-York.—Also, by William Young, corner of Second and Chesnut street, and the Editor of the Gazette of the United States, Philadelphia.

As soon as a sufficient number of Subscribers are obtained, the work will be put to press, and compleated with the utmost dispatch.

Feb. 20. eod2m

For Sale,

A good situation for a Country SEAT,

FORTY acres of land on the Old York Road, within sight of Germantown and about five miles from the City, the whole being under good fence, and in excellent order as pasture ground.

For further information and terms, apply to JOHN ELLIOTT CRESSON, at his office for the sale of Real Estates, Conveyancing, &c. No. 54, High-street.

2d mo. 26th. 2aw2w

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

MARCH 1, 1798.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

IN pursuance of the Act of Congress passed on the sixth day of July one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, entitled "An Act laying duties on Stamped Vellum, Parchment and Paper", and the Act passed on the fifteenth day of December, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, entitled "An Act to postpone for a limited time the commencement of the duties imposed by the Act entitled "An Act laying Duties on Stamped Vellum, Parchment and Paper", that from and after the first day of July ensuing, the several Stamped Duties hereafter enumerated, will be levied and collected throughout the United States.

I.

For every skin or piece of Vellum or Parchment, or sheet or piece of Paper, upon which shall be written or printed any or either of the instruments or writings following—to wit:

	Dls	Cts.	Mls
Any Certificate of Naturalization,	5		
Any Licence to practice, or Certificate of the admission, enrolment or registry of any Counsellor, Solicitor, Attorney, Advocate or Proctor, in any Court of the United States,	10		
Provided, that a Certificate in any one of the Courts of the United States for one of the said offices, shall so far as relates to the payment of the duty aforesaid, be a sufficient admission in all the Courts of the United States, for each and every of the said offices.			
Any Grant or Letters Patent, under the seal or authority of the United States (except for lands granted for military services)	4		
Any exemplification or certified copy of any such grant or letters patent, (except for lands granted for military services)	2		
Any Charter-Party, Bottomry, or Respondentia Bond,	1		
Any Receipt or discharge for or on account of any Legacy left by any Will or either testamentary instrument, or for any share or part of a personal estate divided by force of any statute of distributions, other than to the Wife, Children or Grand Children of the person deceased, the amount whereof shall be above the value of Fifty Dollars, and shall not exceed the value of One Hundred Dollars,		25	
When the amount thereof shall exceed the value of One Hundred Dollars and shall not exceed five hundred dollars,		50	
And for every further sum of Five Hundred Dollars, the additional sum of	1		
Any Policy of Insurance or instrument in nature thereof, on any ship, vessel or goods insured from one district to another in the United States,		25	
From the United States to any foreign port or place, when the sum for which Insurance is made shall not exceed five hundred dollars,		50	
When the sum insured shall exceed five hundred dollars,	1		
Any Exemplification, of what nature soever, that shall pass the seal of any Court, other than such as it may be the duty of the Clerk of such Court to furnish for the use of the United States or some particular state,		50	
Any Bond, bill single or penal, foreign or inland bill of exchange, promissory note or other note, other than any recognizance, bill, bond, or other obligation or contract, made to or with the United States or any state, or for their use respectively,			
If above twenty dollars and not exceeding one hundred dollars,		10	
If above one hundred dollars and not exceeding five hundred dollars,		25	
If above five hundred dollars and not exceeding one thousand dollars,		50	
And if above one thousand dollars,		75	
Provided, that if any bonds or notes shall be payable at or within sixty days, such bonds or notes shall be subject to only two fifth parts of the duty aforesaid—viz.			
If above twenty dollars and not exceeding one hundred dollars,		4	
If above one hundred dollars and not exceeding five hundred dollars,		10	
If above five hundred dollars and not exceeding one thousand dollars,		20	
If above one thousand dollars,		30	
Any Notes issued by the banks now established, or that may hereafter be established within the United States, other than the notes of such of the said Banks as shall agree to an annual composition, of one per centum on the annual dividends made by such Banks, to their Stockholders respectively, according to the following scale.			
On all notes not exceeding fifty dollars, for each dollar,			6
On all notes above fifty dollars, and not exceeding one hundred dollars,		50	
On all notes above one hundred dollars and not exceeding five hundred dollars,	1		
On all notes above five hundred dollars,	2		
Any Protest or other Notarial act,		25	
Any Letter of Attorney, except for an invalid pension, or to obtain or sell Warrants for Land granted by the United States as bounty for military services performed in the late war,		25	
Any Certificate or Debenture for drawback of Customs or duties, for less than five hundred dollars,			
For five hundred dollars and not exceeding two thousand dollars,	1		
For more than two thousand dollars,	2		
Any note or bill of lading for goods or merchandize to be exported,	3		
If from one district to another district of the United States, not being in the same State,		10	
If from the United States to any foreign port or place,		25	
Any Inventory or Catalogue of any furniture, goods or effects, made in any case required by law, (except in cases of goods and chattels distrained for rent or taxes, and goods taken in virtue of any legal process by any officer,)		50	
Any Certificate of a Share in any Insurance Company, of a share in the Bank of the United States, or of any State or other Bank,			
If above twenty dollars and not exceeding one hundred dollars,		10	
If above one hundred dollars,		25	
If under twenty dollars, at the rate of ten *cents* for one *hundred* dollars.			

II.

The duties aforesaid will be collected and received by the Supervisors, Inspectors and other Officers of Inspection, in the several Districts, Surveys and Divisions of the United States, and by such other persons as shall from to time be specially appointed and employed by the Supervisors of Districts for that purpose.

III.

The Supervisors of the several Districts will, prior to the first day of July ensuing, and as soon as may be practicable, mark or stamp, without fee or reward, any quantities or parcels of Vellum, Parchment or Paper, with any of the rates of duties before enumerated, on payment of the said duties; Or stamped vellum, parchment and paper may at the option of the Citizens of the United States, be obtained at the rates prescribed by law, by application to any Supervisor, Inspector, Officer of Inspection, or other person appointed for the distribution of Stamps, by the Supervisors of Districts.

GIVEN under my Hand, at Philadelphia the day and year aforesaid.

OLIVER WOLCOTT,

Secretary of the Treasury.

March 10.

NOTICE.

ALL persons who have any demands against the estate of WILLAM FLEWTOOD, of Liverpool, late of Philadelphia, merchant, deceased, are requested to exhibit their accounts, properly attested; and those who are indebted to the same, are desired to make immediate payment, to

GEO. DOBSON, } *Administr'r*
No. 25, So. Third-street. }

January 4. dtf

Just Published,

And to be had at the Book-stores of Messrs. DOBSON, CAMPBELL, YOUNG and ORMROD, in Philadelphia,

OBSERVATIONS

On the Causes and Cure of Remitting or Bilious Fevers.

To which is annexed,

AN ABSTRACT of the opinions and practice of different authors: and an APPENDIX, exhibiting interesting facts and reflections relative to the *Synochus Ictteroides*, or Yellow Fever, which has occasioned so much distress and mortality, at different periods, in several of the seaport towns of the United States of America.

BY WILLIAM CURRIE,

Fellow of the Philadelphia College of Physicians, and Member of the American Philosophical Society. Feb. 1—*3m§

For sale or to be let on ground-rent,

A valuable Lot of Ground;

SITUATE on the north-east corner of Walnut and Fifth streets, fronting the State-House square. This lot is fifty-one feet front on Walnut street, and one hundred and thirteen feet and an half on Fifth street; there are at present two small two story brick houses, and a number of small tenements thereon.

Also, for Sale,

Two three story Brick Houses

With convenient stores, wharf, &c. situate on Water street, between Mulberry and Sassafras Streets, containing in front on Water street fifty-four feet, and containing that breadth eastward ninety-five feet, then widening to the south thirteen feet six inches. These houses have the convenience of a public alley adjoining on the north side, and are a very desirable situation for a a merchant, flour factor, or others who may have occasion for storage of goods. This property will be sold on very reasonable terms for cash. For further information apply to the printer.

July 31. m&wtf

Salisbury Estate.

THE Subscriber, proposing to contract his business, offers this Estate for sale, on moderate terms. On it are one Blast and three Air Furnaces, a complete Boreing Machine, and a very good grist Mill, with two pair of stones; also a good Forge, all in perfect repair, as are all the Water Works connected with these various branches. The Air Furnaces were lately built for the purpose of casting Cannon for this State.—There are about two thousand acres of Land, one half of which is under wood, the other very fine arable Land, producing the best Hay and Pasture. The Cannon lately manufactured there, fully proves the excellency of the metal, which is superior to any in this country, and probably, equal to any in the world; for not one of sixty-nine guns lately made, although some of the 24 were bored into 32 pounders have failed on proving. The situation is very eligible, particularly for this branch of manufacture, and a place of arms lying in the state of Connecticut, and only 30 miles from several landings on the Hudson's river, and having every advantage that can result from a plenty of water issuing from a large natural pond, very near the Furnace, and which may be converted into a variety of other useful purposes. The purchaser can be accommodated with all the stock and utensils, and have possession on or before the first of June next, and preparation may be made in the meantime for going into Blast immediately thereafter, for every part will be delivered in good order, with some coal, Ore, &c. &c. For terms, apply to Mr. Joseph Anthony, in Philadelphia; David Brooks, Esq. one of the Representatives in Congress for this State; Mr. David Waterman, on the premises, or to the proprietor in New-York.

WILLIAM NEILSON.

Dec. 1. 3awtf

NOTICE.

A Manufactory of yellow and delft ware,

Such as never was in this Country before, has been been lately erected at Tivoli, Red Hook Landing, on the East Bank of Hudson's River, state of New York, where any article of various sorts and shapes may be executed, as well as earthern stoves upon a new construction, that saves three fourths of the fuel commonly used in cast iron stoves or open chymnies; they are besides very wholesome and ornamental, by applying to

J. MOUCHET,

Wanted a skillful hand to attend to the baking and glazing part of the said ware. Generous appointments will be given. Apply as above, or to

DAVID BROOKS, Esq.

No. 71 South 5th Street.

Feb. 19. eod4w

Wanted, to Hire,

A Large and convenient HOUSE, in or near the centre of the city—for which a generous rent will be given; to be taken for a year, or no more for a longer term. Inquire of the Printer.

Oct. 17. eotf